

# Current loop transmits ac measurements

Mark Fazio, David Scott, and Bob Clarke, Analog Devices, Wilmington, MA

Process-control applications use current loops to send information as an analog signal over long distances with high noise immunity. Using the 3-chip circuit in Fig 1, you can measure alternating current or voltage and transmit the results on a 4- to 20-mA current loop. The circuit accepts a 0- to 10-mV ac rms input and provides a 4- to 20-mA output.

The input signal creates a floating voltage across sensing resistor  $R_{SENSE}$ , whose size produces 0- to 10-mV rms from the expected sensed current. This floating voltage is the input to a differential-input, single-ended AD22050 sensor interface ( $IC_1$ ).  $IC_1$  operates at a gain of approximately 20 and drives the low-impedance (8-k $\Omega$ ) input (pin 1) of the AD736 rms-to-dc converter ( $IC_2$ ). This converter's full-scale range is 200 mV rms.  $IC_2$ 's output drives  $IC_3$ , an AD694 voltage to 4- to 20-mA current-loop interface.

Because of their low power consumption, both  $IC_1$  and  $IC_2$  can operate from the 10V supplied by  $IC_3$ 's reference output at pin 7.  $IC_3$ , and hence the entire

circuit, operates from the standard 24V loop supply. Because this circuit operates from a single supply, you must bias  $IC_2$ 's common input at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $IC_3$ 's 10V output, or 5V. The voltage divider comprising  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  divides the 10V to 5V.  $R_2$  is in parallel with a 10-k $\Omega$  resistor inside  $IC_3$ .

$IC_3$ 's internal buffer amplifies the difference between  $IC_2$ 's output at pin 6 and the 5V rail. This difference ranges from 0- to 200-mV dc for a 0- to 10-mV rms input and produces a 4- to 20-mA current output from  $IC_3$ .  $R_3$  allows you to adjust the circuit's gain.  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  set the gain of  $IC_3$ 's internal amplifier to 10.  $R_5$  matches  $R_4$  to prevent offsets due to the internal amplifier's input-bias current. This circuit's accuracy is 1.2% of readings from 20 Hz to 40 Hz and 1% of readings from 40 Hz to 1 kHz. The -3-dB bandwidth is 33 kHz. EDN BBS /DL SIG #1167

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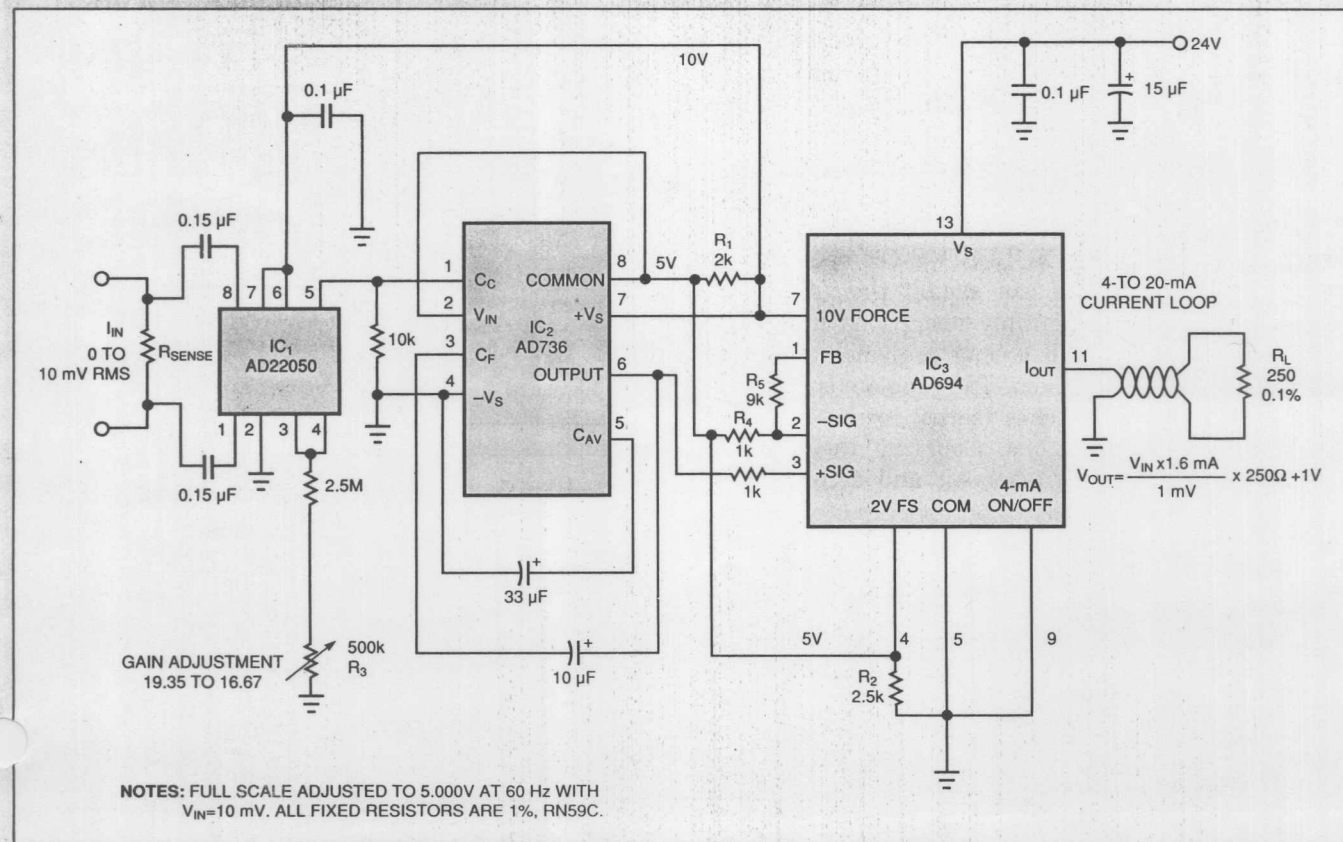


Fig 1—This circuit measures alternating current or voltage and transmits the results on a 4- to 20-mA current loop.